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to collapse and difficulty in voiding the urine. In the afternoon the temperature was 36.3, the pulsations 92, and the same difficulty in voiding the urine was presented. Caffein, Jaccoud's tonic beverage, water and rum, milk and benzonaftol were administered. During the night the temperature was 35.4, bloody vomiting, and death occurring the morning of the 27th. Cadaveric rigidity took place very soon after death, and blue and yellow spots appeared on the cutaneous surface of the body. Taking into consideration the course of the pathologic process, the symptoms present at the different stages of the disease, and above all the relations between pulse and temperature, characteristic of this disease, we believe it to be a case of yellow fever and so we have diagnosed it. The increase in the number of pulsations and the gradual lowering of the temperature at the same time is a fatal [characteristic] symptom.

We believe, therefore, that the case was an acute one of yellow fever of rapid course, the patient dying in a complete condition of anuria.

Dr. LEM JIGUEROA.

NOTE.—The patient contracted the disease probably at Havana.
A true copy.

F. W. SIBLEY,
Captain and Adjutant Second Cavalry.

Reports from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, November 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report for the week ended October 28, 1899.

It has rained most of the time during every day of the week, and a good hard norther has been blowing for several days.

Your attention is invited to the decrease in the general death rate as given in the inclosed mortality table. It is the lowest death rate for the year. There has been a decrease in yellow fever, as compared with the previous weeks' report. It is possible that with the passing of the late gale the number of yellow fever cases will be greatly diminished.

There has been another death from yellow fever at the Machina, and 14 rooms were disinfected by this Service at the request of the Admiral.

The office has been besieged by a crowd of anxious nonimmune people, who wish information regarding the closing of quarantine. If Florida will open her doors on November 1, the steamship *Mascotte* will have a large passenger list.

I submit mortality table for the week ended October 28.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality table of the city of Havana, Cuba, for week ended October 28, 1899.

Tuberculosis	11
Enteritis.....	11
Enteric fever.....	5
Malarial fever.....	4
Pneumonia	4
Yellow fever	5
Dysentery	1
Deaths from all causes	89

HAVANA, CUBA, November 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report for the week ended November 4. There has been only a slight increase in the general death rate as compared with the previous week. Yellow fever con-

tinues to decrease. The weather conditions are the same as the previous week and continue cloudy. The usual mortality table is inclosed.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality table for the week ended November 4, 1899.

Diseases.	October—			November—				Total.
	29	30	31	(a) 1	2	3	4	
Tuberculosis.....	2	1	1	.....	5	4	1	.....
Enteritis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Yellow fever.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pernicious.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteric.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....
Total deaths from all causes.....	17	12	11	9	13	19	10	91

a No death from infectious or contagious disease.

Three deaths from yellow fever—2 at Las Animas hospital; the third death occurred at 5 Dragones street.

FRANCE.

Treatment of tuberculosis by injections into the trachea.

[Advance sheets of consular reports, November 7, 1899.]

NEW TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Consul Atwell, of Roubaix, under date of October 7, 1899, says:

In my report of June 26, 1899 (*a*), I spoke of Dr. Mendel's treatment of tubercular diseases, which called forth so many inquiries that Dr. Mendel has forwarded to this consulate an article on the subject contributed by him on September 9, 1899, to the *Journal des Praticiens*. I inclose herewith translation of the article, which contains specific information with regard to his treatment, as called for in Department instructions of August 10, 1899 (*b*).

The article reads:

TREATMENT OF BRONCHIAL AND PULMONARY DISEASES AND PARTICULARLY OF TUBERCULOSIS BY INJECTION OF ESSENTIAL OILS INTO THE TRACHEAL DUCT.

The introduction of medicine into the tracheal duct was not practiced, we believe, prior to 1883, when Bergeon lectured before the congress for the advancement of science on injections of calming matter into the tracheal duct by means of the Pravaz syringe. This physician made 25 injections in thirty-five days with most satisfactory results. Although the idea was good, the manner of injecting through incisions in the skin of the neck was not acceptable, and the treatment found little favor.

In 1888, Beechag conceived the idea of injecting a few drops of oil of peppermint into the larynx. This injection was made by the aid of a mirror; the liquid found its way into the tracheal duct and produced a sedative effect. The problem of tracheal injections through the mouth was solved. The treatment was then followed systematically

a Advance Sheets No. 493 (August 3, 1899); Consular Reports No. 228 (September, 1899).

b Sent at the request of a resident of Texas, to whom Advance Sheets of this report have been transmitted.